

Reduce Incidence of Delirium in Elderly Hip Fracture Patients

Ms Ku Li Ting ¹ Dr Rani Ramason ² Dr Ivan Chua ¹

¹ Orthopaedic Surgery ² Geriatric Medicine (GRM)

Group

Adding years of healthy life

National

Tan Tock Seng Hospital

Mission Statement

To reduce the incidence of delirium in hip fracture patients above age of 60 at risk of developing delirium admitted to TTSH Ward 12C & 12D from 20% to 10% within the next 6 months

Team Members									
	Name	Department							
Team Leader	Ms Ku Li Ting	Case Manager	Orthopaedics						
Team	Dr Ong Eng Hui	Associate Consultant	GRM						
Members	Ms Stephanie Tai	Case Manager	Orthopaedics						
	Ms Yap Yan Mei	Physiotherapist	Physiotherapy						
	Ms Nani Adilla Binte Zailani	Occupational Therapist	Occupational Therapy						
	Ms Sarah Tiaw Lijane	Senior Staff Nurse	Ward 12D						
	Ms Nursyahidah Binte Kamarnzaman	Staff Nurse	Ward 12C						

Advisors: Dr Rani Ramason, Dr Ivan Chua, Dr Daniel Lee Kwang Ti

Mentor: Dr William Chan

Sponsors: Adj A/Prof Lee Keng Thiam & Ms Maheas D/O Thanmugham

Evidence for a Problem Worth Solving

- 1. Delirium is an acute mental disturbance characterized by confused thinking and disrupted attention usually accompanied by disordered speech and hallucinations.
- 2. Delirium in hip fractured patients is a frequent complication, with an incidence of rate varying 13%-70%.¹
- 3. Post operative delirium is associated with poor outcomes, such as impaired functional and cognitive recovery, increased hospital length of stay, higher cost and increased mortality.²
- 4. Delirium can be reduced by early surgery, early delirium detection, aggressive pain management, early mobilization and early treatment of post-operative complications.³

Flow Chart of Process

- References: 1. Bruce AJ. The Incidence of Delirium Associated with Orthopaedic Surgery: a Meta-Analytic Review. Int Psychogeriatr. 2007 Apr;
- 19(2):197-214. 2. Carpintero P. Complications of Hip Fractures: A review. World J Orthop. 2014 Sep 18;5(4):402-411

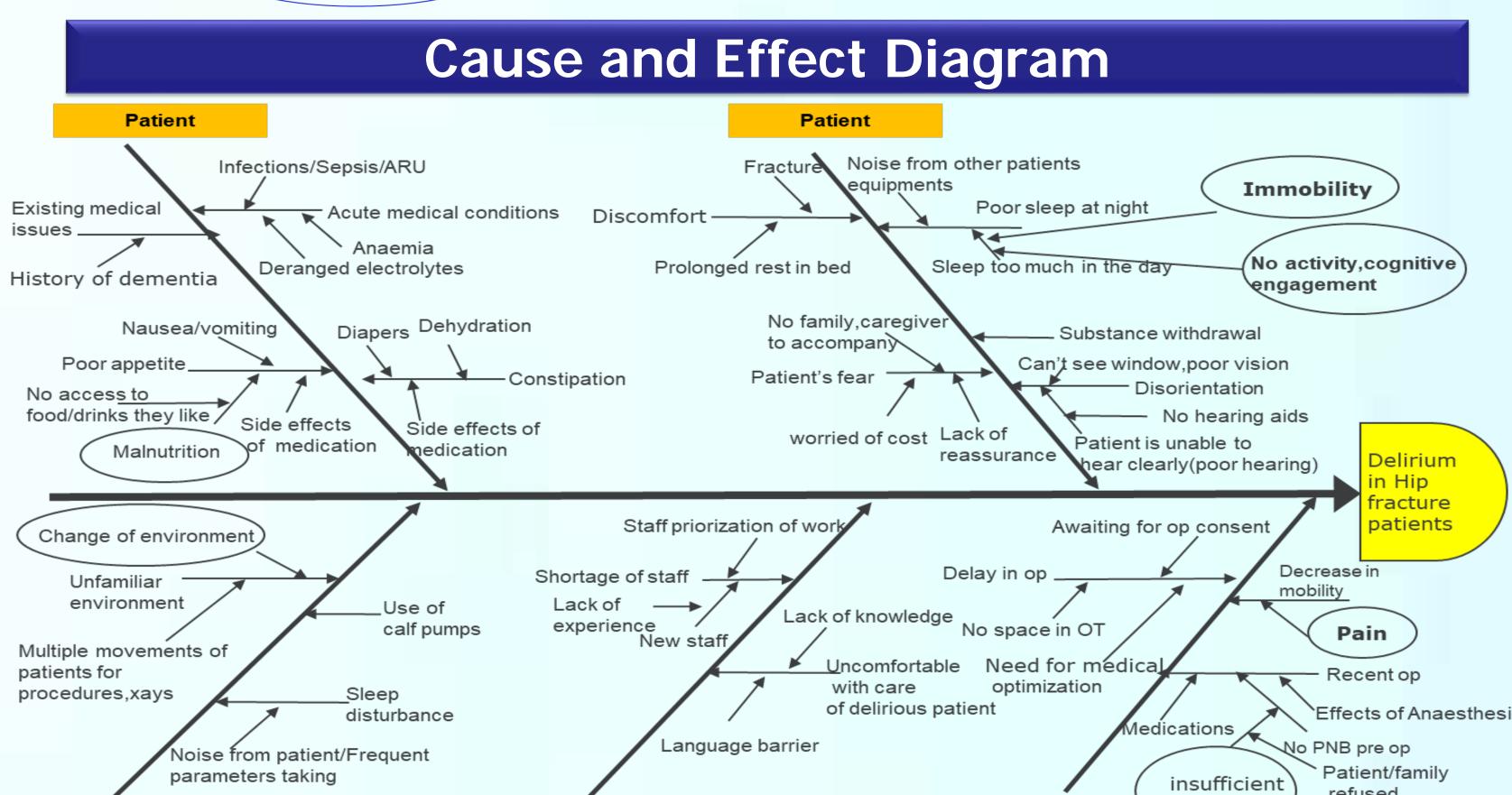
Patient discharged to CH/Home

Environment

3. Mok WQ. Implementation of an Integrated Delirium Prevention System of Care for Elderly Patients with Hip Fractures. IJIC 2017;17(5):A432.

Hip Fracture patients admitted to Ward 12C/D MICRO FLOWCHART Change in patient's behavior Case Clerked by Orthopaedic Doctor Hypoactive OR Hyperactive Noted by Nurses Orthogrm assessment review Delirium Delirium for pre op optimization and fitness for op Inform Orthopaedic Doctor Restraint Patient develop Do Investigations Pre op delirium to evaluate cause **MACRO FLOWCHART** Cohort into Orthogrm review for delirium fall risk cause and management Inform ORTHOGRM, will assess and diagnose cubicle delirium using CAM Operation ORTHOGRM will review Investigations Medications/Pain/Bladder and Bowel) and treat for reversible causes of delirium Patient develop Post op delirium **ORTHOGRM** will review patient daily till delirium resolves, CAM (negative) Orthogrm review for delirium cause and management

Delirium resolves



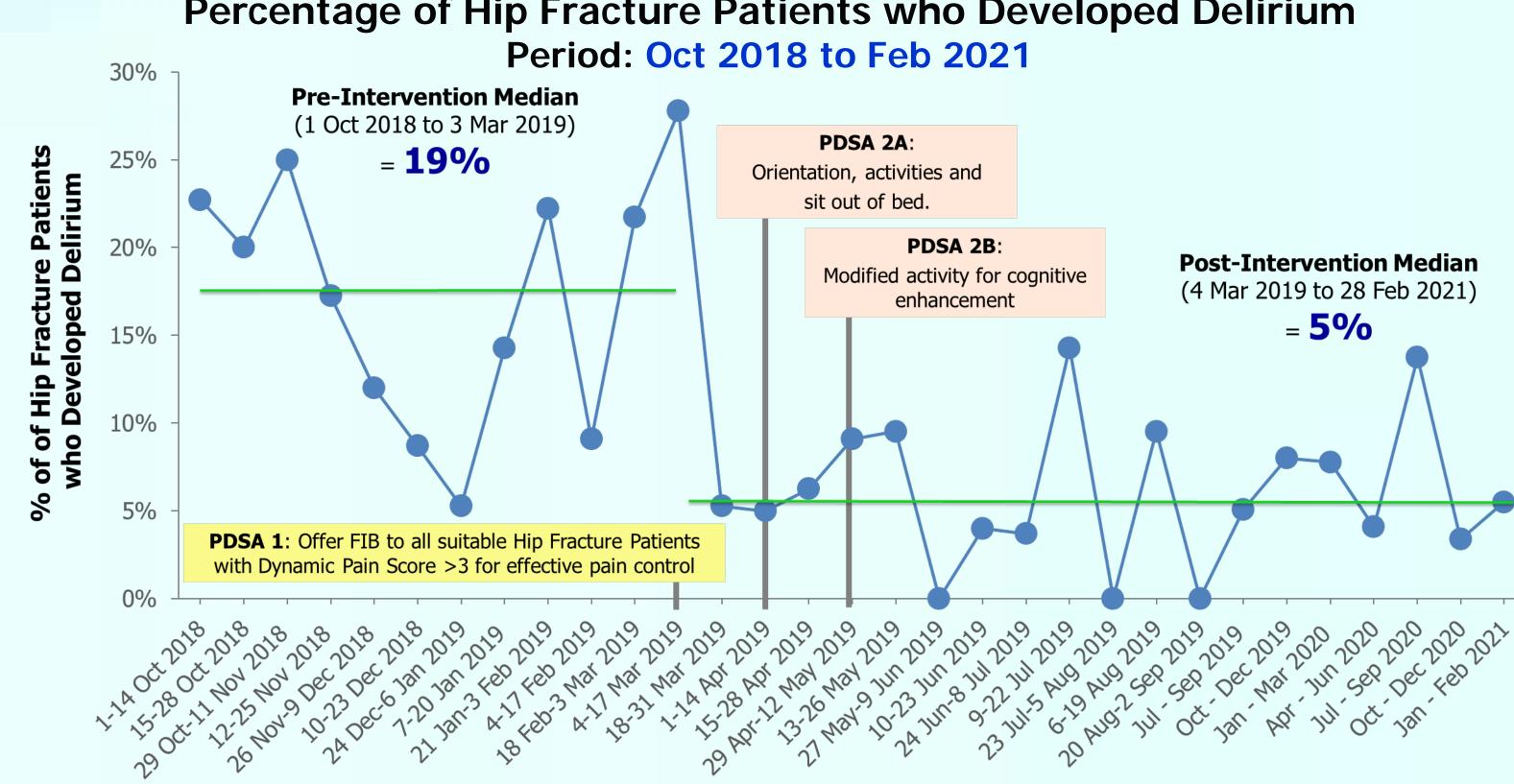
Staff

Pareto Chart No activity, no cognitive Cause A engagement and immobility. Votes 8 Pain Cause B **6** Malnutrition / Dehydration Cause C Insufficient Pain Control Cause D Cause A Cause B Cause C Cause D Cause E Change of Environment Cause E

Implementation								
Root Cause	Intervention	Implementation Date						
Cause B: Pain	PDSA 1: Offer FIB (Fascia Iliaca Block) to all suitable Hip Fracture Patients with Dynamic Pain Score >3 for effective pain control	12 Mar 2019						
Cause A: No activity, no cognitive	PDSA 2A: Orientation, activities and sit out of bed.	1 Apr 2019						
engagement and immobility	PDSA 2B: Modified activity for cognitive enhancement	2 May 2019						

Results

Percentage of Hip Fracture Patients who Developed Delirium **Period: Oct 2018 to Feb 2021**



Hip ractures Cases	1-14 Oct 18	15-28 Oct 18	290ct - 11Nov 18	Nov	26Nov - 9Dec 18	10-23 Dec 18	24Dec - 6Jan 19	lan	21Jan - 3Feb 19	4-17 Feb 19	18Feb - 3Mar 19	4-17 Mar 19	18-31 Mar 19	1-14 Apr 19	Anr	29 Apr - 12May 19	May	27May - 9Jun 19	10-23 Jun 19	24Jun - 8Jul 19	9-22 Jul 19	23Jul - 5Aug 19	6-19 Aug 19	20Aug - 2Sep 19	Jul - Sep 19	Oct - Dec 19	Jan - Mar 20	Apr - Jun 20	Jul - Sep 20	Oct - Dec 20	Jan - Feb 21
No. of cases	22	25	24	29	25	23	19	21	18	22	23	18	19	20	16	22	21	23	25	27	14	17	21	18	118	125	103	49	80	118	91
No. of Delirium	5	5	6	5	3	2	1	3	4	2	5	5	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	6	10	8	2	11	4	5
%	23%	20%	25%	17%	12%	9%	5%	14%	22%	9%	22%	28%	5%	5%	6%	9%	10%	0%	4%	4%	14%	0%	10%	0%	5%	8%	8%	4%	14%	3%	5%
70	2370	2070	2370	1770	1270	770	370	1470	22 70	770	22 70	2070	370	370	0 70	770	1070	070	770	770	1470	070	1070	070	370	0 70	070	770	1470	370	_

Cost Savings

Cost Savings										
	Pre-Intervention (Period: 1-14 Oct 18)	Post-Intervention (Period: 1-14 Apr 19)								
Total No. of Hip Cases	22	20								
No. of Delirium Cases	5	1								
Total Delirium Days	43	4								
No. of Bed Days Saved	43 - 4 = 39 days									
Cost of Bed Days Saved		3,446								
Cost Saved in 1 Month		446 x 2 6,892								
Cost Saved in 1 Year	\$86,892 x 12 = \$1,042,704									

Problems Encountered

1. Activities

refused

pain control

- Not easy, need manpower and time to engage patients with activities.
- Not sure what activity is suitable for patient
- 2. Music (Radio)
 - Radio goes missing frequently!
 - Cost involved to purchase more radios.

Strategies to Sustain

- . Standardisation and spreading to other wards
- 2. Obtain feedback from staff and modify intervention so it is feasible and sustainable
- 3. Review the results to ensure the interventions work and becomes part of daily routine to patient's care
- 4. Provide reminders and education to staff involved